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The author's treatment of the later periods is much less satisfactory than in the case of Greece and Rome. He fails particularly to relate nineteenth-century social movements to the growth of democracy and science and presents a very superficial account of the extending social horizons.

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State Socialism: Pro and Con: Official Documents and Other Authoritative Selections Showing the World-Wide Replacement of Private by Governmental Industry before and during the War. Edited by WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING and HARRY W. LAIDLER. With a chapter on "Municipal Socialism" by EVANS CLARK. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1917. \$2.00.

This source book, undertaken upon the initiative of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society and edited with the help of such experts as H. Parker Willis, secretary of the Federal Reserve Board; Harry A. Slattery, secretary of the National Conservation Association; I. M. Rubinow, author of *Social Insurance*; Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Professor E. R. A. Seligman and W. Jett Lauck, of the Bureau of Railway Economics, is an interesting exhibit of the world-wide tendency toward broadening the functions of government. State socialism is defined as follows: "When the larger and more important economic functions of a nation are operated by its government that nation has adopted state socialism." Of course the war has greatly hastened a movement clearly discernible previously. The Fabian Research Bureau is quoted as contending:

When all countries are considered, the influence of state and municipal management of industry on the governmental organization of each country, though still very incomplete, seems, so far as it goes, to be on the whole democratic, and that, with the alteration of function, governments tend to change in spirit, progressively discarding the authoritarian conception of dominion with its correlative of obedience to coercive law, and adopting instead the more modern conception of National Housekeeping, with its correlative conformity to the common rules designed only to secure the common comfort.

In the last section of the Introduction the editors intimate that the tendency is toward nationalism rather than toward internationalism.

But is it not true that these two tendencies must develop together? Is not the pressure of international consciousness necessary to develop an intense national consciousness?

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Women as Munition Makers: A Study of Conditions in Bridgeport, Connecticut. By AMY HEWES. *Munition Workers in England and France: A Summary of Reports Issued by the British Ministry of Munitions.* By HENRIETTA R. WALTER. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1917. 8vo, pp. v+158.

A Seasonal Industry: A Study of the Millinery Trade in New York. By MARY VAN KLEECK. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1917. 8vo, pp. x+276.

These two volumes are recent additions to the series of careful studies of women's work issued by the Russell Sage Foundation. The first study, which is really an account of how the war, in the form of war orders, came to Bridgeport, is peculiarly timely because of the new public interest in the employment of women as munition workers that has come with our own entrance into the Great War. Professor Amy Hewes, of Mount Holyoke College, conducted an inquiry into the living and working conditions of the women employed in the large munition establishments in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in the summer of 1916. The inquiry was limited in scope, for the manufacturers refused to allow "an exhaustive study of the plant to be made," and the investigators were obliged to confine themselves to such material as could be obtained from interviews with the women employed in the "works." Only 118 out of 4,000 women employed were interviewed, but tables are published based on the interviews showing the former occupations, nativity, ages, conjugal condition, and other facts relating to their work. The most interesting chapters are those dealing with the processes at which women are working and with the hours of labor. Night work was resorted to by the manufacturers as a method of increasing output, since a well-meant but carelessly drawn Connecticut statute of 1913 prohibiting night work for women was interpreted by the courts as applicable only to mercantile establishments, although the obvious intention of the framers of the statute was to protect women employed in "manufacturing and mechanical establishments" as well. Unfortunately the bills proposed in the 1916-17 session of the legislature prohibiting night work for women